1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA		
2	DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA		
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4	In Re: Pork Antitrust) File No. 18-CV-1776 Litigation) (JRT/HB)		
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6) MDL: 21-MD-2998) (JRT/HB)		
7) Minneapolis, Minnesota		
8) February 4, 2022		
9) 11:11 a.m.		
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12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUDGE JOHN R. TUNHEIM		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE		
14	(STATUS CONFERENCE VIA ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE)		
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18	Court Reporter:		
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22	Proceedings reported by court reporter; transcript produced		
23	by computer.		
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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	IN OPEN COURT VIA ZOOM	
3	(11:11 a.m.)	
4	THE COURT: Good morning, good afternoon,	
5	everyone. Let's proceed. This is In Re Pork Antitrust	
6	Litigation. The MDL is 21-2998, Local Number here 18-1776.	
7	Now, rather than go through and note all the appearances,	
8	let me know who I have here and then if there is anyone else	
9	that wish to be noted for the record, you can speak up at	
10	that point.	
11	For Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs, I have Mr. Clark.	
12	Consumer Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs, Ms. Van	
13	Engelen, Ms. Looby.	
14	Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser	
15	Plaintiffs, I have Mr. Finley and Ms. Aldridge.	
16	Direct Action Plaintiffs, I won't list the	
17	individual plaintiffs but totally we've got Mr. Bates,	
18	Mr. Rodriguez, Ms. Lopez, Mr. Yearick, Mr. Ponzoli,	
19	Mr. Randall, Mr. Blechman, Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Mitchell,	
20	Mr. Gant, and Mr. Eddy.	
21	And for defendants for Clemens, Mr. Samels,	
22	Mr. Schwingler.	
23	For Hormel, Mr. Coleman.	
24	For JBS, Mr. Rashid.	
25	For Smithfield, Mr. Robison.	

1	For Triumph, Mr. Smith.	
2	And for Tyson, Mr. Taylor.	
3	Who am I missing that wish to be noted here?	
4	MR. SCHWINGLER: Good morning, Your Honor. This	
5	is Pete Schwingler from Stinson. I'm actually appearing for	
6	(audio distortion) instead of Clemens.	
7	THE COURT: I'm sorry. Who are you appearing for,	
8	Mr. Schwingler?	
9	MR. SCHWINGLER: For Seaboard Foods and Seaboard	
10	Corporation.	
11	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for clarifying that.	
12	Anyone else?	
13	MS. GORE: Yes, Your Honor, for Direct Action	
14	Plaintiffs, Kristin Gore.	
15	THE COURT: All right. Let me make sure I have	
16	you in the right place.	
17	Thank you, Ms. Gore. Anybody else?	
18	MR. MONTS: Good morning, Your Honor. It's	
19	William Monts for Agri Stats. I'm appearing by phone	
20	because I don't expect otherwise to speak.	
21	THE COURT: All right, thank you. Good morning.	
22	Anyone else? All right. Let's proceed.	
23	I called a status conference this morning. I just	
24	wanted to get us going. I know that there have been	
25	meetings with Magistrate Judge Bowbeer, and she is working	

1 hard at getting a case management and scheduling order 2 together. I've been in consultation with her, which has 3 been helpful, but I wanted to just get us together to 4 discuss some of these issues and kind of get us on a path to 5 getting moving quickly. 6 I do want to get everyone on the same track as 7 possible with discovery. I know that the class action 8 plaintiffs case is much farther ahead, but at the same time, 9 I think it's important that we get to the same point as 10 quickly as we can, as quickly as is reasonable, given the situation. 11 12 One issue I wanted to hear from you about is the 13 issue of whether we should have a consolidated complaint 14 that can be operative throughout the case or individualized 15 complaints or even more of a hybrid approach. So who wishes 16 to speak on this issue? I would like to hear some argument 17 about this, and I will work with Judge Bowbeer on this one 18 in the next week or so. 19 MR. GANT: Good morning, Your Honor. This is 20 Scott Gant for Bois Schiller Flexner. 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. GANT: For Direct. You may recall, we spoke 23 in July during the last conference we had with you, Your 24 Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. GANT: And as a reminder, I represent Direct Action Plaintiff Sysco and Armory Investments, and I also served on the Broiler Chicken Litigation as liaison counsel for all the DAPS and had that role for about four years in that case. And I mention that because I think that that's particularly, the Broiler case is particularly relevant to the topic you're asking about now, Your Honor, because you may recall that in the Broiler Chicken Litigation, Judge Durkin sua sponte asked the direct action plaintiffs fairly far into the case to file a consolidated amended pleading, which we did pursuant to his direction over our objections. The experience in that case, I think, tells us about why we should not follow that approach here. And, Your Honor, I presume you know that we did discuss this with Judge Bowbeer on Monday. THE COURT: Yes, I'm aware of that. MR. GANT: Okay. And she said she was going to consult with you but did offer a provisional view, which I presume she shared with you. THE COURT: She did. MR. GANT: Okay. So our experience in the Broiler Litigation is that the effect was to create a lot of uncertainty, to proliferate a series of additional motions. For example, there was from the outset and it remains to this day uncertainty about the nature of that pleading.

is unclear and the parties have a difference of opinion as to whether it is purely an administrative document or whether it is substantive. That is whether it's superceded and displaced all the other completely individual complaints because in that case, each case was initiated by a separate complaint and then they were consolidated, including with the class cases for purposes of organizing the case, but from the perspective of the DAPS, the individual cases remained, and but there has been uncertainty in numerous motions, and to this date they remain unresolved.

But one thing that absolutely is clear it that it created an enormous additional burden on the direct action plaintiffs because we, after everyone filed their own complaint, we all had to come together and spend time putting together a document over which we didn't always see eye-to-eye. There were different DAPS that had different causes od action, different theories of the case, and we had to put them into one document and that I can represent to you as an officer of the court is a process that's taken hundreds of hours of direct action plaintiff time.

And in fact, we are putting together a second amended pleading in the *Broiler* case, which is going to be filed in the middle of this month, and I can tell you again we're spending hundreds of hours of attorney time coordinating. We don't agree on all the issues. It causes

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a lot of debate within the group, and the pleading is going to be between 400 and 500 pages.

So it's shifting, and the principle rationale in Broilers and articulated by the defendants here for doing this is to ease the largely administrative burden on the defendants of having to answer individual complaints. have attempted to offer a solution to that problem, which I'd like to come to in a second, but there is an important difference between this case and Broilers vis-a-vis a potential consolidated pleading, which is unlike Broilers, which is not an MDL. This, of course, is an MDL, and everyone who filed a complaint outside of this district who survives the pretrial proceedings and is going to trial will go back home, so we have the problem here that we don't have in Broilers, which is, well, if we have a consolidated pleading, what is going to go back to the Court? And what I would expect would happen here is then everyone who went back to their own court would then want an opportunity to refashion their own new complaint that reflected their own causes of action, their own theorys, their own allegations, so that we're shifting here if we adopt this process. the back end, part of what does not have to be done in the Broilers case.

So I think the *Broilers*, and we attempted to learn lessons from the *Broilers* case and that's why we sought an

MDL in this case because we learned a lot of lessons, and we saw that there were a lot of complications that arose from not having the *Broiler* case organized as an MDL and that's why we went to the JPML here and requested one, so that is an important difference here. And there are salient differences. There are different causes of action asserted. There are different theories with respect to, for example, fraudulent concealment among the different DAPS.

And I think there's a presumption here in the idea, at least on the defendants' part, that we can and should have a consolidated pleading that we're all on the same page on the DAPS, and we're not. We attempt to be organized, and we'll talk about that with respect to some of the other topics on your agenda, but we all have a common among the DAPS is we decided we didn't want to be part of the class.

Each client made a decision that it wants to control its own fate, to hire its own counsel, and be in charge of its own case, and compelling us to have a consolidated pleading runs counter to that desire and that initiative.

What we propose to the Court and to the defendants is that in order to alleviate some of the burden of filing answers to every single complaint is the following:

One, we said, one, we would like to file a

complete answer to one exemplar complaint. And to that, within a specified time, we're discussing the exact number of days but in relatively short order, but only one complaint would require a complete answer in the short run.

The second thing that would have to happen in a relative short run is that each defendant would have to file any defenses and affirmative defenses to each respective DAP complaint. That is important that that be done because, obviously, we need to know what the defenses are that are being asserted by the defendants so that we could shape discovery accordingly, because if we find that out after discovery is complete or nearly complete, we will not have a reasonable opportunity to take discovery to try and rebut those defenses.

So we need to know what those are and those need to be asserted in conformance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, so that we don't have a list of defenses, but we actually know what the bases for those purported defenses are, and those may vary by DAP.

So, for example, if you have a contract case defense, well, the contracts are likely different from one DAP to the other, so they need to tell us, well, what is the contractor pointing to? What about it do they believe provides a defense and so on? So those are the two things

THE COURT: You're not envisioning an answer on each of these to each of the complaints. You're envisioning what list of defenses and if there are counterclaims of any kind?

MR. GANT: Not only a list, it should be whatever the standards are of the Federal Rules. Those should be met with respect to just the defenses and affirmative defenses, so they don't have to answer paragraph by paragraph the allegations in the Complaint, but just a list of defenses and affirmative defenses, but also the bases for them.

I mean something that I've confronted in my own practice, Your Honor, and you may have seen is oftentimes the defendants don't satisfy what I believe are their obligations under the rules, to actually articulate, explain what the defense is so they could just say "statute of limitations", but they don't say what it is. Or they say "waiver", but they don't explain what the theory of waiver is.

So whatever their obligations are with respect to responsive pleading under the rules for defenses and affirmative defenses, those would be fulfilled in a short run with respect to each DAP complaint, so we could know how to shape the course of discovery to address those, but then we would defer the rest of the answer indefinitely down the line, because as long as we have an exemplar answer to one

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       complaint, we believe that that will give us what we need
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       and is an appropriate balance to be struck between what the
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       obligations of the rules are and what the needs of the
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       parties are at this point in time.
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                 THE COURT: I see, okay. All right. Anything
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       else, Mr. Gant?
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                 MR. GANT: Not unless you have any questions about
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       that, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Anyone else on the Plaintiffs' side
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       wish to speak on this?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: Yes, Your Honor, Robert Kaplan. The
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       consolidated complaint is also unmanageable because every
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       time a new DAP file is transferred in, and do we have to
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       then do another consolidated complaint? It's a moving
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       target. So it's very hard to manage.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
                                         Thank you.
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                 MR. BLECHMAN: Your Honor?
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                 THE COURT: Yes.
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                 MR. BLECHMAN: If I may address the Court.
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                 THE COURT: Go ahead.
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                 MR. BLECHMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. William
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       Blechman from Kenny Nachwalter. We represent Kroger and
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       Albertsons, Hy-Vee, Save Mart and US Foods as Direct Action
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       Plaintiffs in this case. And I can see from my screen, Your
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       Honor, that I have something of a dubious distinction of
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having a lot more gray hair than a number of other faces that I'm seeing on the screen, having done this kind of work for about 30 years, not as a class lawyer but representing individual companies in these kinds of cases, including MDLs, and including having served as liaison counsel in some of the largest MDL antitrust cases in the country.

And what I'm struck by with regard to the, of late, the effort by I think defendants largely to try and reduce the various individual direct action plaintiff cases to their lowest common denominator. Mr. Gant spoke well about what the practical difficulties are of doing that.

But I wanted to address the Court on this point because there is a suggestion or an implication in the discussion about a hybrid or having a consolidated answer that somehow this MDL is presenting a procedural posture and circumstances that are different or radically different than what has been the situation presented in most all MDLs that have occurred over many, many years.

For example, I'm in an MDL in front of Chief Judge Howell in the District of Columbia, involving a conspiracy to fix price of fuel, the Rail Fuel Surcharge Antitrust Litigation. There must be about 150 individual plaintiffs there because the class was defeated, and I think there's probably somewhere between about 20 and 30 individual complaints that have been filed.

Where there is other MDLs that are going on right now, whether it's the *Generics* MDL in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The MDL in the *Packaged Seafood* in the Southern District of California that started several years ago. All of these and many, many others, vitamins, line of work, graphite electrodes. I mean I can give you a long list where you have a number of individual plaintiffs that have filed direct actions as opposed to choosing to remain in the class. And the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure works just fine in securing answer defenses as and when it is ripe for that to occur under the rules.

There are practical adverse consequences to try and change that regimen at this point in this case as there would be in most any other case, but one of many important points is that at least I think from our experience getting cases at issue having answer defenses so that you know exactly what is being pled against you and then being in a position when the case is ready to be renamed as many cases are becomes much more difficult to do in the absence of simply having answer defenses as and when filed under the rules.

In short, and in a practical matter, Your Honor, the burden here as Mr. Gant explained to you, is very, very substantial on the individual plaintiffs. I question the need. The burden on the defendants of having to file answer

1 defenses as they do in most every case is pretty much the 2 same as it is in other cases and, therefore, I suggest that 3 there be no change to that regimen. Thank you. 4 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Blechman. 5 Anyone else on the plaintiffs' side on this issue? 6 MR. BATES: Yes, Your Honor. Kyle Bates for the 7 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Can I briefly be heard? 8 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead, Mr. Bates. 9 MR. BATES: Thank you, Your Honor. I just wanted 10 to point out some unique aspects of this issue as it affects 11 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which as Your Honor knows, 12 is the only governmental plaintiff in this case. 13 don't have a position on the unique aspects of the other 14 DAPS claims. I wasn't involved in the conversations Mr. 15 Gant was referencing, but I can say that there are certain 16 aspects of the direct action plaintiffs claim as a whole 17 that don't apply to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. 18 Puerto Rico is a governmental entity, as I've 19 mentioned. Puerto Rico is not and was not a class member in 20 any of the classes as a governmental entity that was 21 excluded, and to the extent that there are any contract 22 based claims for the defenses asserted by the DAPS, there's 23 no contract at all between Puerto Rico and any of the 24 defendants. 25 So if the Court is inclined to order that a

1 consolidated complaint be filed on behalf of the private or 2 commercial DAPS, Puerto Rico would suggest that that would 3 be inappropriate to apply to the Commonwealth of Puerto 4 Rico. 5 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bates. Anyone else on 6 the plaintiffs' side? 7 Okay. For the defendants? 8 MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, Jarod Taylor for the 9 Tyson defendants, and I can begin for defendants. 10 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Taylor. MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. So at a high level, I 11 12 think it's clear or important to understand that defendants 13 believe there will be administrative benefit to permitting a 14 consolidated complaint to the Court and certainly benefit to 15 defendants. 16 So in the Court's Order consolidating the MDL into 17 the 1776 case, one of the things the Court noted was that 18 when reviewing even just that briefing on that one issue, it 19 had to review each submission on each docket to ensure they 20 were in fact identical, and the Court said one of the goals 21 of consolidation was to conserve resources for the parties 22 and the Court by eliminating redundancies, especially as the 23 Court and parties dealing with more complicated and 24 substantive issues, and those complicated and substantive

issues are before us now, and with respect to filing such

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motions to dismiss and later on down the road, the motions for summary judgment, we see similar problems arising if we're dealing with 24-plus complaints rather than a single consolidated complaint.

For example, the defendants will likely file partial motions to dismiss to limit at least the damages period based on the statute of limitations, and having a single complaint where we can see where the allegations amongst the different MDL DAPS are actually, the same where differences and wordings are material and more stylistic, understanding that will assist defendants substantively, and it should assist the Court when reviewing those filings as well.

Similarly, multiple complaints create the potential for at the very least unwieldy appendices setting out multiple what defendants believe are at least substantively identical allegations, and the Court will be obliged then again, as it was in the briefing on the consolidation, to go through and make sure that defendants got it right, that each of those allegations are actually identical at least materially so.

And Mr. Gant pointed out at the beginning that the order to consolidate the complaint in the *Broilers* case was done sua sponte by the Court, so that Court, obviously, didn't believe that consolidation, non-consolidation had

become unwieldy and that there were administrative benefits to consolidation.

I won't belabor this long, but answering over 24 complaints is going to take significant expense for defendants and manpower resources for each of the eight defendants groups. It's a significant pleading that has the potential to bind each defendant to admissions, so we have to treat each paragraph and each of those complaints carefully, but in terms of actually guiding, you know, the case, those answers probably are not going to be that useful, which I think MDL DAPS can see when they propose to put off the filing of those answers to most of the filing of most of the answers to some indefinite time down the road, but that's all it does is kick all of that work down the road. It doesn't reduce it.

And in the meantime, it also leaves some uncertainty, as I alluded to a moment ago, a consolidated complaint will clarify for all the parties which allegations are really materially identical and which are DAP specific such that defendants can guide their discovery accordingly, and DAPS proposal not only kicks the can down the road, but it also leaves unresolved issues such as serial motions to dismiss.

I think it was Mr. Kaplan's had mentioned that a consolidated complaint would be unmanageable because it's

unclear what would happen after consolidation. But many MDLs have consolidated complaints. There are ways to address that. Typically, it's done with a short form complaint that future plaintiffs can sign onto; but to the contrary, if there is a non-consolidated complaint that defendants must respond to through a motion and/or through an answer now, that raises the question of what happens for the next complaint? There will not be a short form complaint. There will be nothing to sign onto, and so that raises the question of whether we will need to have these serial motions to dismiss.

In terms of Mr. Gant's note about the burden to plaintiffs of doing this, defendants don't deny that it does shift some of the burden to plaintiffs. There are going to be pros and cons, whichever way the Court rules on this. This is going to be a complex litigation whether we have consolidation or not.

The idea is to eliminate complexity and allocate costs across the parties fairly to the extent possible.

With respect, MDL DAPS are already not putting up as many proponents as defendants will be, so there are many points in the case in which defendants will be having greater expense than the plaintiffs.

Also, it is our supposition that DAPS borrow heavily from the direct class plaintiffs, the direct

purchaser class plaintiffs' complaints rather than each independently doing the painstaking Rule 11 work that usually proceeds an initial complaint in this case, and so defendants really see this as a little bit of catch up. They had an easier time of it to file their initial complaint, and if they have to spend some additional amount now in this consolidation process, defendants admit that it's not an unfair or undue expenditure.

If I could go through and address some of the specific criticisms of defendant's proposal that Mr. Gant made. He started out by explaining that he thought the Broilers consolidation experience shows why consolidation should not take place here. To the contrary, I think we can easily take the learnings from the Broilers case to the extent there were any issues or problems, apply those learnings here and avoid those problems at the outset.

I believe the only actual extra confusion or complexity purported that was identified is the issue of whether the complaint was administrative or consolidated. That can be simply addressed here. Your Honor can order that this is an operative, excuse me, not consolidated but operative. Your Honor can order from the outset that this should be an operative complaint.

And, in fact, there has been an order in the Broilers case with respect to one of the two tracks of

direct action plaintiffs. That was simply a minute entry stating that defendants' request for clarification that it be operative is granted, and so it ordered that there be an amended complaint, which I believe was already contemplated, and that when that amended consolidated complaint is filed, it will be the operative complaint. So that's simply addressed here from the outset.

With respect to the fact that Broilers, the Broilers case is not an MDL, as opposed to this case, defendants don't, frankly, don't see the material import of that. Those direct action plaintiffs will still be going back to their individual trials and have their individual cases that will be separated from the consolidated case, if they get that far in the Broilers case.

As I mentioned earlier, it is not uncommon to have consolidated complaints in multi-district litigation, and there is ample case law confirming that it does not merge the cases and that even after a consolidated complaint, the individual actions can be remanded to their respective districts.

With respect to the concern about the affirmative defenses and DAPS entitlement to them now, defendants can comply with pleadings rules applicable to affirmative defenses in response to a consolidated complaint. We are happy to outline which of those affirmative defenses apply

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to which MDL DAPS in response to the consolidated complaint. That should not be an issue.

And then, finally, with respect to Mr. Blechman's comments on his experience and defendant's purported attempt to rework the Federal Rules, it's not clear but it seems like he might have been attempting to walk back MDL DAPS' own proposal already for what I believe Your Honor was referring to and the Court mentioned the hybrid approach, which is to have an answer now, and one answer now to one complaint and file the remainder of the answers to other complaints later. Defendants do not agree that that is the most efficient way to proceed, but I think there is consensus amongst most MDL DAPS at least and defendants that it's at least more workable and/or acceptable to MDL DAPS to have that process rather than to have, you know, well over probably 150 answers at the outset on the docket right now. That I think is the worst case scenario, and I'm happy to take questions from the Court.

THE COURT: How, if we did adopt the approach where there would simply be a document that lists affirmative defenses and other relevant matters to individual complaints, what does that look like to you? Do you know? Is it just in the format of just a -- I'm curious how that works and the plaintiffs can tell me as well, but what would that look like if you had to do that?

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MR. TAYLOR: We are having some discussions, and we're currently negotiating that with MDL DAPS in response to a request from Judge Bowbeer. It could look like affirmative, you know, the section on affirmative defenses that would be in a typical answer. MDL DAPS have proposed that it be filed and operative as a pleading. I don't believe defendants have an objection to doing that. MDL DAPS have proposed that each -- that defendants should file separate affirmative defenses to each of the complaints, which again will create some of what we believe to be unnecessary work, and we believe that in response to a consolidated complaint, again, it would be a fairly simple matter simply to outline which were applicable to which MDL DAP with even including particular facts, such as whether one might have agreed, just as an example, to some kind of vague provision or something like that but another did not or a damages limitation. We can set forth those specific facts even in an answer on affirmative defenses to a consolidated complaint. THE COURT: Do you see significant differences among the direct action complaints that have been filed or are they relatively similar in your view? MR. TAYLOR: I think they're very similar, Your Honor. THE COURT: Interesting. Okay. All right. Thank

you, Mr. Taylor. Anyone else on the defendant's side?

All right. Any reply from plaintiff's side?

Mr. Gant, do you have anything? Or Mr. Blechman?

MR. GANT: I do. This is Mr. Gant, Your Honor. A few quick points, if I may, and, sorry, if they don't seem in any particular logical order. But I want to -- I don't think the defendants dispute that in many, perhaps most MDLs, there is no order to consolidate the pleading.

For example, Mr. Blechman mentioned the Packaged Seafood Litigation, which I think we discussed with Your Honor back in July. That case is a lot further along than

Seafood Litigation, which I think we discussed with Your Honor back in July. That case is a lot further along than this case or the Broilers case, and there was never any order to consolidate, and the parties were able to proceed completely efficiently. There was no impediment to going forward. The defendants were able to manage, and it worked just fine there, and I was in that case as well for three clients. So the suggestion is that this can't be done in an organized and efficient way without having consolidated pleadings, experience teaches us otherwise.

Mr. Taylor just conceded that he views the DAP complaints as very similar to one another. But earlier in his argument to you, Your Honor, he was saying or there's this enormous burden on defendants to try to understand the different DAP complaints and discern how they are different from one another.

Well, if they are different from one another, that is more to the fact that these are individual clients with their own views, and we shouldn't be -- one of two things would happen if we were compelled to file a consolidated pleading. Either we would be forced to adopt these and allegations that our clients didn't owe or make or we would just be putting into one document the different allegations and theories and claims that now reside in our own complaints.

So there's less burden there, I think, than defendants would actually like to admit. But to the extent there are differences, there are reasons for those differences, and they shouldn't be washed away by an order asking us to adopt one another's views and claims and theories of the case.

With respect to your question about what it would look like for there to be a filing or a pleading of defenses on affirmative defenses, I think there Mr. Taylor and I are in large agreement, and on these points, I'm speaking for all of the DAPS, Your Honor, because we've discussed this many times internally and discussed it with Judge Bowbeer.

What I think this would look like is the part of an normal answer that turns to the defenses and affirmative defenses, so it would not be the part that has the paragraph by paragraph responses, but it would be the part that in my

experience usually follows that where it says defenses or affirmative defenses, and it lists those, and it describes them with the specificity required by the rules and by cases like *Twombley* and *Iqbal*, which I believe apply to affirmative defenses just as much to allegations in a complaint.

But one other point that we haven't mentioned,
Your Honor, is that if we are forced do consolidated
pleading, it takes, as I said, an enormous amount of work,
which means more delay. For example, Sysco filed its
original complaint, I believe it's now 10 months ago, and we
still don't have an answer and not only do we not have an
answer, we don't have a list of defenses and affirmative
defenses. And if we are forced to do a consolidated
pleading, that's just going to take an extra few months for
us to work together to do that.

We should start from where we are now, which is take the complaints as filed, and we respectfully suggest take up our suggestion to have one exemplar complaint responded to in full. That would be the operative pleading, responsive pleading for that complaint, and then have the defendants promptly get us their defenses and affirmative defenses, so that we can move ahead with discovery.

If we adopt their recommendation to the Court, that will just delay us further and get us further apart

1 from rather than caught up to where the classes are. 2 I'm happy to answer any other questions, Your 3 Honor. That's fine. 4 THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? 5 MR. BLECHMAN: Yes, Your Honor. William Blechman. THE COURT: Go ahead. 6 7 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. BLECHMAN: 8 Just a few points. First, with regard to the 9 mechanics of this, if the Court is going to use a hybrid 10 approach, then I think it's really important that there be a 11 very clearly set out process and timetable, so that there 12 are answers and defenses that are in fact filed, as opposed 13 to there being an exemplar pleading or consolidated pleading 14 that leaves all the DAP cases or a substantial portion of 15 them not at issue. So among the proposals that I'm aware 16 of, I don't know that there is actually a mechanism to bring 17 these cases to an issue and that's a fundamental piece of 18 this administration of the process that I think is 19 necessary. 20 Second, there is an implication here, Your Honor, 21 in what you're hearing that somehow if we just follow the 22 Federal Rules, for example, that experienced lawyers here 23 are not going to know how to do this. There's an enormous 24 amount of experience that is in this hearing and that is in

this case. Experienced lawyers here know how to move these

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cases forward, and what the defendants are looking to do
here in a broader sense is to try to bring all the DAP cases
down to their lowest common denominator. Our complaint, for
example, contains an account brought under the Stockyard and
Packers Act.

You've heard of other differences that are in other DAP complaints. There are issues about knowledge that the defendants have raised with regard to some of the defenses, apparently, they're going to assert.

In taking depositions, Your Honor, somebody is going to be using a complaint in order to depose a witness. You having some kind of massive consolidated pleading to my sense of this presents all sorts of practical difficulties and becomes enormously unwieldy in just trying to take discovery, Your Honor, and that is why I remain of the view that if it ain't broke, don't fix it. That if there are rules and procedures that set forth how this can go, and has worked successfully in other MDLs, then I don't particularly see the need for us to have to do so.

I heard defense counsel say that this sort of consolidated pleading has been ordered in many MDLs. I've been in a lot of MDLs, Your Honor, and I've only seen this happen of late and in a few MDLs, and I'm in a number of MDLs now where this is not going on at all, and the case is being administered perfectly fine. Discovery is going

forward.

And so I come back to the point I wanted to make before, which is these are not class cases. These are individual cases. These are experienced lawyers that you have in this case, Your Honor, on both sides of the v, and we know how to do this. If the Court gives us milestones and targets, experienced lawyers have an understanding of not wanting to burden the Court, and those are all factors that would be taken into account in enabling this process to move forward efficiently.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else for the plaintiffs?

All right. Anything else that you had, Mr. Taylor?

MR. TAYLOR: If I could, just one or two points, Your Honor, and I do appreciate your time.

But defendants do understand, as Mr. Blechman said, that there are some differences among direct action plaintiffs complaints. We think largely they are very similar, but as Mr. Blechman noted, his clients have an additional claim. That can be dealt with and will be made easier to deal with with the consolidated complaint. We will see where those differences are material and where they aren't, and to the extent one set of MDL DAPS has some kind of material difference, that can be noted, and then yes, to

an extent, it will be a consolidation of different claims into one complaint but that is going to simplify the administration of the case.

Everyone will have one primary pleading to reference, and I think it's undeniable the Court acknowledged that there are, that for the most part, the complaints are the same, so they will be able to be consolidated, and we're perfectly happy for the differences to be pointed out where there are differences, and we will answer that in our answer to the consolidated complaint.

And then, again, my last point with respect to Mr. Blechman, I think his suggestion is not only to oppose a consolidated complaint but even to oppose what has been MDL DAPS proposal to us, which is to have an exemplar complaint that we answer now and then answer the remaining complaints later. This is the first defendants are hearing that this is back on the table, and in the interest of both negotiation in fairness and moving the case forward, we do hope that that is not up to be revisited.

MR. BLECHMAN: Your Honor, if I might clarify.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BLECHMAN: I'm not looking to walk back what has been presented in a coordinated way among DAPS who are working together and then dealing with the defendants. My comments are intended to respond to sort of the broader

implication in what is being suggested by the defendants that if we don't do something that any directional act they would like to do here, that this MDL is going to become very difficult for the Court to administer.

And I'm here to say to you, Your Honor, that based on a fair amount of experience in MDLs, and the Court has experience on its own, I think that that is an urban myth, that there are, in fact, all sorts of rules and procedures combined with the experience that is in this MDL among the lawyers to be able to move this case forward efficiently and mindful of and to avoid the burdens to the Court. That's my point.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I will consult with Judge Bowbeer about this before wrapping that up and making a decision on this. Thank you for the argument today. It was very helpful.

All right. Other issues that we should discuss here today? I set out some possibilities in an agenda. I just wanted to hear thoughts from everyone.

Particularly on organization, I mean we've got sort of two sides of the case, one fairly well organized for a period of time already and the other side just getting organized and how to get that all together. Do any of you have additional thoughts on that?

MR. KAPLAN: Your Honor, this is Robert Kaplan. I

think the MDL DAPS are organized. We have a structured one ourselves. We have a weekly call. We're processing jointly the defendant's transaction data. We're participating in the depositions. We have the same discovery fact cut-off date, and I think we're moving along.

The MDL DAPS that were transferred here some time ago are producing documents. We're trying to get that done quickly. So I don't think we are behind the classes. I think we're moving in tandem with the classes.

MR. GANT: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Gant.

MR. GANT: Thank you, Your Honor. To just build on what Mr. Kaplan said with which I know I and other DAPS are in full agreement. We have put on the proposed agenda whether we need a steering committee. I think this is implied in what Mr. Kaplan said, but the short answer on behalf of all the DAPS is no.

We've mentioned some of these other cases where the Packaged Seafood case, the Broilers case, where we've had many of the same clients filing cases. We've had many of the same counsel both on the plaintiff's side and the defense side. The class counsel in the Broilers case and this case are substantially the same. We know each other very, very well, and we're all working well together, and my guess is Mr. Taylor will agree with me on this point.

I don't think the defendants have any complaints about their communications with the DAPS. We are, as Mr. Kaplan said, we're working together under a familiar structure to us, and we feel comfortable that we are organized and able to communicate effectively amongst ourselves and with the Court and with the defendants and with the classes, and catching up in the case and are on track to hit all of our milestones.

THE COURT: Anyone else? Mr. Clark, do you want to be heard from?

MR. CLARK: Sure, Your Honor. Thank you.

Just a couple kind of comments. We did notice your comment about a steering committee. You know, I'm certainly speaking for DPPS, and the classes will correct me if I think also for the other classes. Some type of formal steering committee or designated point person or liaison or liaisons for the DAPS would be helpful.

There is some informal coordination going on. We certainly don't want to put one particular DAP attorney under the gun or under fire from all sides, but it would be helpful to know who we're supposed to coordinate with sometimes in a more formal nature. There are a lot of attorneys and, yes, we do know them, but it's often hard to know when we've checked the box and who we're supposed to talk to.

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And then just a second point that seemed appropriate to raise from your agenda, it's gotten a little bit confusing with the various names, for instance, in the December 10th filing, which the classes in Puerto Rico have been coordinating here for two or three years together pretty closely. We didn't know what's being filed or certainly didn't see a draft. The names in there have just kind of gotten beyond the structure of the case in our view. In our view, there is not an MDL DAP and there's not pre-existing and non-MDL parties. It's one MDL per your Court's Order. There are DAPS, there are classes, and there is one government entity, Puerto Rico, and that clarification would kind of help a lot of things because these names have kind of left us at a loss sometimes on what DAPS we ought to coordinate with. Those are the two points I wanted to make. THE COURT: All right, that's helpful. Any other thoughts? The Consumer Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs, anyone wish to speak there relative to this issue. MS. LOOBY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michelle Looby for the Consumer class. I would adopt what Mr. Clark said we coordinated beforehand, and we agree with his position as articulated today.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. I appreciate

that.

All right. Anything else on the plaintiffs' side here? This is largely a plaintiffs' issue.

Defendants, you can weigh in, if you would like to as well.

MR. BATES: Yes, Your Honor. Kyle Bates for Puerto Rico. If I could just briefly be heard on the nomenclature point that Mr. Clark raised, which I agree with particularly. We think it's important to get the names right at this point in the case.

I've heard Mr. Gant say a couple times today that he speaks for all the DAPS, and I think it's clear but I just wanted to make it clear again for the record that Puerto Rico is not a part of the group that Mr. Gant speaks for and the coordinating group that Mr. Kaplan was referencing, Puerto Rico is not a part of that group either.

We certainly have been coordinating with the classes for several years, as Mr. Clark notes, but it is confusing to Mr. Clark's point when filings come in and there is a reference to the MDL DAPS, and when we have hearings like this and Mr. Gant and Mr. Kaplan are using words like "the DAPS." I do think it's important that we make clear, for example, that there is a group of private and commercial DAPS and then there's also the governmental entity Puerto Rico, which is separate. I just want to make

1 it clear for the record which positions are being taken by 2 which entities. 3 THE COURT: Good. Helpful. MR. GANT: Your Honor? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes, go ahead. 6 MR. GANT: It's Mr. Gant. Thank you, Your Honor. 7 Just briefly. 8 We don't, as I said, we do not think a steering 9 committee is necessary. As I mentioned, and Mr. Blechman 10 alluded to in other cases like this, there are often liaison 11 counsel. Neither we nor the defendants have picked one. 12 As I mentioned, I am the liaison counsel for the 13 DAPS in the Broiler case. Mr. Blechman was in the Packaged 14 Seafood case. If the Court thinks it's useful, I'm sure 15 that the DAPS, and apologies to Mr. Bates for using the 16 term, but I'm sure that we will be happy to pick one amongst 17 ourselves. 18 We think that Mr. Bates sort of needs to stand 19 alone because as he acknowledges there are differences 20 between his client and their nature and their claims from 21 the private DAPS, but if you think that we should have and 22 we're happy to do so. But we did raise that with the 23 defendants many months ago, and suggested that if we were to 24 have one, they should as well, and they declined. 25 So we believe that if you're going to ask the

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private DAPS to appoint a liaison counsel, that you do the same for the defendants, so that we're all on the same playing field, but we don't have any objection to doing so, and we will organize ourselves accordingly. We're also, for clarity and nomenclature and whatever terminology we come up with collectively, we will use it so we all know what we're talking about. On the point about your creating, bringing the classes into the MDL, I think I understood that's what you intended with your order, Your Honor. I just always had a question, and this is maybe more an academic question about whether that is something that needs to be ratified by the JPML or not, but I leave that in your hands. Presumably, you don't think that needs to be done, but we will follow whatever nomenclature you would like to establish, Your Honor, but we've been using MDL DAPS to refer, to track what the JPML did. That's what we're referring to. THE COURT: Yes, I did do some checking, and I was told that it was within my discretion to decide how to coordinate the two sides of the case. MR. GANT: Thank you for clarifying that, Your Honor, but we'll come up with whatever nomenclature you would like us to use. THE COURT: All right.

MR. GANT: And thank you for all your time today,

1 Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Oh, perfectly fine. No problem. 3 think that it sounds like there's at least some agreement 4 that we're getting close to being on the same track, and the 5 proposed scheduling order that Judge Bowbeer is working on 6 and has discussed with all of you envisions that. Are there 7 any issues that we should discuss about that today while 8 we're together? 9 MR. TAYLOR: Judge Tunheim, Jarod Taylor again for 10 defendants, if I may. 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. TAYLOR: So we are largely in agreement with 13 how DAPS have characterized the progress of the case so far. 14 We agree that they are so far basically on track with 15 respect to discovery and the track that the class plaintiffs

One issue we did want to raise is that that might -- will soon become more difficult. As DAPS continue to, new DAPS continue to file later in the case, it will become impossible under the agreed MDL DAP case schedule for them to complete production of documents, for example, by the September 1, 2022, deadline.

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have been on.

So this issue in a late filing, plaintiffs upsetting the calendar is something we have raised before, and one of our proposals to deal with it, defendants'

proposals in the proposed case management order we submitted was for new direct action plaintiffs who file after a certain date, that they would have to live with the discovery taken by the earlier plaintiffs absent some kind of good cause per the Court order. I think there are probably other ways to deal with that.

Later, direct action plaintiffs could, for example, be put on an indefinitely stayed second track until after the first trench of cases have been resolved. I'm just putting some ideas out there, but the main goal is to raise that this isn't an issue now, but it is, I assume, going to be an issue, assuming that new direct action plaintiffs do continue to file.

THE COURT: Yes, it seems obvious that that's going to be an issue, and I don't know if anyone knows how many potential new DAPS there are out there at this point in time. Any clue?

MR. GANT: Your Honor, this is Mr. Gant.

Sitting here today, I don't currently have personal knowledge of anyone else that is going to file but, of course, that is a possibility. I can tell you that these are sophisticated parties that opted out. I think anyone who didn't opt out of at least one of the two existing settlements is unlikely to file based on my experience.

There are some who did opt out who have not filed

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       a case, and there are could be many reasons for that.
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       think it's possible there will be none or only a handful of
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       additional filings or there could be a few more than that.
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       But I think, as Mr. Taylor acknowledged, it's not something
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       we have to tackle at present, and I think we could see what
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       unfolds over the coming months and then address it at that
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       time, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: I think that is probably correct.
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       appreciate Mr. Taylor pointing it out because it could be a
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       significant issue.
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                 Do you know, Mr. Gant, how many opt-outs have not
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       filed at this point in time.
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                 MR. GANT: I believe Mr. Taylor gave Judge Bowbeer
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       a number, so I'm going to actually pass it to my friend Mr.
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       Taylor. I think he used the number something in the 40's,
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       but he may recall the number he gave to Judge Bowbeer on
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       Monday.
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                 MR. TAYLOR: I think about 40 is our count, Your
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       Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else wish to
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       speak on this issue before we wrap up today?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: Well, there is one additional case
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       that has been filed that will probably be transferred in.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. So there's one on the way.
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       Somewhere between the headquarters of the JPML and here.
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1 MR. KAPLAN: Right. 2 THE COURT: All right. That's helpful. 3 All right. Anything else we should discuss today? I will give the steering committee versus liaison counsel 4 5 some thought here, and I'll let you know if I need any more 6 information from you. I do think some sort of coordination 7 is appropriate and would be helpful, but I want to think it 8 through before I go any further, and I'll perhaps discuss 9 this with Judge Bowbeer as well. 10 So anything else we should discuss today while 11 we're together? 12 MR. ROBISON: Your Honor, just briefly, Brian 13 Robison for Smithfield. 14 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Robison. 15 MR. ROBISON: Your Honor, I know there's been a 16 lot of discussion with both Your Honor and Judge Bowbeer 17 about the idea of a consolidating complaint and serves 18 affirmative defenses, whatever the Court decides to do on 19 those issues, all the parties in the DAP cases could also 20 use guidance on how motions to dismiss are going to be 21 handled. 22 There's a lot of talk at all of these hearings 23 about answers and affirmative defenses and defenses and 24 whether Twombley applies to those, but once we get to 25 motions to dismiss, there is a lot less talk, and so it's

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       not clear, at least on the defense side how exactly Mr.
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       Gant or Mr. Blechman would envision motions to dismiss and
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       the statute of limitations, for example, whether we're going
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       to be able to file one against an exemplar DAP complaint or
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       whether we need to file 24.
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                 So that's something that's really on the
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       defendant's radar, but at some of these hearings it doesn't
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       seem to get as much argument as the answer, so that's
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       something we would like to seek quidance from the Court on
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       how the Court wants us to handle those.
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                 THE COURT: Good point, Mr. Robison, and I think
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       that that's probably the subject for our next status
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       conference to discuss ideas for how to proceed there.
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       Obviously, I normally would prefer one to 24, but at the
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       same time, we'll try to do this in a way that best protects
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       everyone's interests on both sides.
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                 MR. ROBISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
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       appreciate you raising that Mr. Robison.
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                 All right. Thank you, everyone. I'll work with
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       Judge Bowbeer. We'll get the scheduling order out shortly,
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       and we will proceed. I appreciate you joining us all by
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       virtual hearing today, and it's good to see all of you.
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       Have a good weekend.
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                 COUNSEL (collective response): Thank you, Your
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       Honor.
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                 THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
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                       (Court adjourned at 12:08 p.m.)
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                           REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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                I, Maria V. Weinbeck, certify that the foregoing is
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       a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
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